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Oliver D. Hoover
Colonial Coins in the ANS Collection
Plate Series:
FUGIO, Connecticut, and New Jersey,
Coppers, and Massachusetts Bay Silver
Part 12
Pages 4230–4242

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ANS Executive Director: Dr. Ute Wartenberg Kagan

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Editor: Oliver D. Hoover <CNL@numismatics.org>

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Submitting Material for Publication

We encourage our readers to consider submitting material on early North American numismatics to CNL for publication. In general, this includes coins, tokens, paper money, and medals that were current before the U.S. Federal Mint began operations in 1793. However, there are certain pieces produced after the 1793 date that have traditionally been considered part of pre-Federal numismatics and should be included. We cover all aspects of study regarding the manufacture and use of these items. Our very knowledgeable and friendly staff will assist potential authors to finalize submissions by providing advice concerning the text and help with illustrations. Submissions in either electronic or hard copy format, should be sent to the editor via the e-mail address given above or through the ANS at their postal address. Electronic text submissions should be formatted in Word with separate grayscale images.



Editorial

The response to the Blacksmith token articles in the last issue of *The Colonial Newsletter* has been remarkable. There has been a renewed buzz about weights and Wood 33 on the internet discussion groups (especially BlacksmithTokens@yahoo.com).

This buzz has turned out to have some importance for the future study of the Blacksmith series as it has drawn the attention of Charlton Press. We are told that the metrological article from *CNL*-155, which was only made possible by the contribution of data by many readers, will serve as the basis for the Blacksmith weight ranges published in the next edition of the *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Colonial Tokens*. We all should get a pat on the back for this one. By putting together the weight information from our collections in one place—the pages of *The Colonial Newsletter*—we have actually managed to effect a change to a frequently used, but sometimes criticized, reference work.

Jim Biancarosa's article on Wood 33 elicited a variety of responses on the internet. It also inspired Robert Leonard to write a piece for *CNL*. Robert—an ANS Fellow, longtime member of the ANA, and past president of the Token and Medal Society—has written and given presentations on many aspects of ancient, medieval, and colonial money, including papers given at the 1994 and 1999 Coinage of the Americas Conferences. He is perhaps best known for his book, *Curious Currency*, published in the Whitman

Guidebook series in 2010. The rejoinder to Jim's article, however, marks the first time that Robert Leonard has published in *The Colonial Newsletter*. We welcome him to the pages of *CNL*.

This issue resumes the ANS plate series that was temporarily suspended in *CNL*-154 and *CNL*-155. The FUGIO coppers plate continues to chronicle the Society's collection of replicas and counterfeits made in imitation of this popular series. The New Jersey coppers plate covers Maris 45-e to 48-g and the Connecticut coppers plate features coins from Miller 3-D.1 to 4.1-G.1. The final plate continues coverage of the Oak Tree shillings in the ANS collection and spans the varieties Noe 11 to 14.

It should be pointed out that the Connecticut copper plate in *CNL*-152 contained several errors that Randy Clark kindly brought to my attention. Coins 108–110 are actually all of the Miller 3-D.1 variety. Coin no. 108 is ANS 2005.37.34, no. 109 is ANS 2005.37.152, and no. 110 is ANS 2005.37.422. Apologies for the confusion.

Hopefully the offerings in this issue of *The Colonial Newsletter* will feed the craving for colonial numismatic literature that somehow always seems to strike most strongly in the dead of winter. Maybe, if we are lucky, they will also inspire others to write.

Oliver D. Hoover
CNL@numismatics.org

Two important colonial numismatic works available from the ANS:

New Jersey State Coppers by Roger S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and A. Buell Ish

As William Sheldon eloquently put it in *Penny Whimsy*,

Old copper, like beauty, appears to possess a certain intrinsic quality or charm... [with] an almost living warmth and personality not encountered in any other metal.... You see rich shades of green, red, brown, yellow, and even deep ebony: together not elsewhere matched in nature save perhaps in autumn leaves....

New Jersey State Coppers shows that never were these words more true than in the case of the coins struck for New Jersey by Thomas Goadsby, Albion Cox, Walter Mould, and Matthias Ogden. By way of introduction, the authors fully discuss the often tumultuous history of the New Jersey copper coinage and its creators alongside the equally compelling story of the men, like Dr. Edward Maris, who first appreciated the “living warmth and personality” of the coins and formed the great collections of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Every known New Jersey die variety is presented in minute detail with lavish enlarged full-color illustrations, condition censuses, as well as commentary on die states and other notable features.

The authors also include such supplementary material as the original documents related to the eighteenth-century coining venture, imitations created for the collector market in the nineteenth century, as well as suggestions for developing a personal collection. *New Jersey State Coppers* will surely become the primary tool for the study of this coinage and the basis for deepening the understanding and appreciation of its charm as old copper.

From Crime to Punishment: Counterfeit and Debased Currencies in Colonial and Pre-Federal America by Philip L. Mossman

Ever since coinage was developed in ancient Lydia, an element of society has sought to debase the coin of the realm for personal gain not only by counterfeiting, but also by shaving away precious metal. Currency debasement was not confined to the proletariat since throughout history various monarchs increased their royal revenues, or seigniorage, by reducing the quality of the coins' specie content or its weight standard. The current text follows closely the course of royal English copper coinages whose high potential profit made them an ideal prey for counterfeiters. These forgeries flowed freely into the colonies where they overwhelmed, and eventually collapsed, the small change medium but not before various states sought to correct the evil of this imported copper trash.

Great attention is paid to Great Britain's mercantilistic policies which shaped the character of the currency in the North American colonies where chronic hard money shortages encouraged counterfeit coinages of all stripes whose actual manufacture and circulation is examined in great detail. Colonists further sought to expand their monetary pool by printing bills of credit to meet the exigencies of the French and Indian Wars. This new paper currency likewise became the target for forgery and a battle royal ensued between the colonial treasurers and bands of counterfeiters as they competed to outsmart each other. But as “the weed of crime bears bitter fruit,” many counterfeiters were apprehended and punished for their evil deeds.

Ordering details available online at:

<http://numismatics.org/Store/NewJersey>

Ordering details available online at:

<http://numismatics.org/Store/NS27>

**“THIS ORPHAN NEEDS A HOME: GEORIUVS.III.VTS / BRITI”:
A REJOINDER**

by

Robert D. Leonard Jr., Winnetka, IL¹

Background

In *CNL*-155, Jim Biancarosa proposed a new description and attribution for the Blacksmith token Wood 33² ("This Orphan Needs a Home: GEORIUVS.III.VTS / BRITI"). Biancarosa argued (1) that the inscription should be read as GEORIUVS.III.VTS / BRITI;³ (2) that it is dated ...7, for 1787;⁴ (3) that it is not found in the United Kingdom but comes primarily from the Northeastern United States, Michigan, and Canada, on the basis of examples he acquired for his collection;⁵ and (4) that VTS (not VIS) refers to Vermont, and because of the large numbers known, Wood 33 must be a semi-legitimate issue for Vermont.⁶ He even provided an illustration of the design as he believed it to be intended. I will show that all four assertions are unfounded, and that the conclusions of Oliver Hoover in *CNL*-137 regarding Wood 33 are essentially sound.⁷

Evasion Coppers and Blacksmith Tokens

Two definitions are in order, Evasion coppers and Blacksmith tokens. Evasion coppers are counterfeits of British or Irish regal coins, but with the legends altered to escape conviction for forgery, often flatly struck to appear worn.⁸ The term "Blacksmith tokens" is simply a convenient label for crude imitations of older coins in circulation in Canada in the 1830s, similar to the designation "Hard Times tokens" for U.S. tokens of a slightly later period; there is no need to confine the series to those produced in small numbers by Canadian blacksmiths. Many were imported from England and the United States.

Both Evasion coppers and Blacksmith coppers were intended to be mistaken for worn genuine coins. The former relied on an illiterate public not examining the legends, while legends are generally omitted from the latter, either in whole or in part.

Evasion coppers did not circulate in the United States: they were intended to evade British law, not U.S. law, so there was no point in importing them, nor did Blacksmith tokens.⁹ (In 1878 and through the 1880s, some U.S. coin dealers—in order to provide a coinage for Colonial Pennsylvania—imported Evasion coppers from England for that purpose.¹⁰)

1 Thanks to Oliver Hoover for encouragement and assistance with research, and to Katherine Rissetto, library cataloguer, The American Numismatic Society, Peter Irion, librarian, the Token and Medal Society, and William Burd, Chicago Coin Company, for provision of references.

2 Howland Wood, "The Canadian Blacksmith Coppers," *The Numismatist* 23.4 (April 1910): 104.

3 *The Colonial Newsletter* 155 (August 2014): 4193-4194.

4 *Ibid*: 4195-4198.

5 *Ibid*: 4197.

6 *Ibid*: 4193-4197.

7 Oliver D. Hoover, "Wood 33: An Evasive Copper in North America," *The Colonial Newsletter* 137 (August 2008): 3279-3288.

8 Eric P. Newman, "American Circulation of English and Bungtown Halfpence," in *Studies on Money in Early America*. (New York, 1976): 150–153.

9 Philip L. Mossman, *Money of the American Colonies and Confederation* (New York, 1993): 122–123.

10 Newman, "American Circulation": 150–153.

Likewise, Blacksmith tokens did not circulate in Britain—as of 1966, none were found in the British Museum collection.¹¹

Inscription and Date

The obverse inscription of Wood 33 could as easily read GLORIOVS as GEORIOVS, and the last three letters are surely VIS, not VTS (!). As Atkins¹² 273 (he uses the GLORIOVS reading) it is clearly copied from Atkins 268/272, which are in turn derived from 274 through 287 (and others), and the prototype read GLORIOVS.IER.VIS (or JAR.VIS).

The reference here is to Admiral Sir John Jarvis, who—with Commodore Horatio Nelson—defeated the Spanish Navy on February 14, 1797, at the Battle of Cape St. Vincent. Other pieces in this series have reverse inscriptions including BRITAN RULES and BRITISH TARS and Atkins 283 is actually dated 1797. So the earliest possible date for Wood 33 is 1797, and if there is indeed a 7 on any specimen, it is for 1797, not 1787. Presumably the reverse is intended as BRITI (for BRITISH TARS?).

Evasion Halfpence in Canada

The following Evasion coppers are recorded as having been found in Canada:

Atkins 204, Cobwright¹³ G.0460/B.0960: GEORGE SUSSEX / (Britannia) BRITONS RULE 1791*

Atkins 275, Cobwright G.0800/H.0070: GLORIOVS . IER . VIS / (harp) HEBRIDES 17-91*

Atkins 284, Cobwright G.0800 (or G.0820)/N.0040: GLORIOVS . IER . VIS / (harp) NORTH WALES 1761*

Atkins 323, Cobwright G.1010/H.0100: GOD SAVE US ALL . / (harp) HIBERNIA 16-96*

Atkins unlisted, Cobwright G.1180/B.0880: GREGORY III PON/ (Britannia) BRITISH TARS 1797**

Atkins 440, Cobwright T.0010/M.0050: THOMAS SEYMOUR / * MUSIC CHARMS***¹⁴

*Found in St. John River Valley Settlements, New Brunswick¹⁵

**Recovered from the wreck of H.M.S. *Tribune*, departed Torbay September 1797, wrecked at Thrumcap Shoal, Halifax Harbor, November 23, 1797, thus actually issued in 1797.¹⁶

***Found in the 1980 excavations of the John Yeigh Pottery, Burford, Ontario, which was operational c. 1802–1829.¹⁷

11 Robert C. Willey, "The Blacksmith Tokens," *Whitman Numismatic Journal* Vol. 3 No. 5 (May 1966): 314.

12 James Atkins, *The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century* (London, 1892: 390, 273; also 391, 304.

13 Malachy Greensword (*nom de plume* of A. B. Cobwright, itself a pseudonym of Alan V. Judd), *A Journey through the Monkalokian Rain Forest in Search of the Spiney Fubbaduck*. (Bramcote, UK, 1993).

14 This coin is erroneously described as Atkins 493 (a nonexistent number) by Hoover ("Wood 33": 3282). [Thanks for catching this -Ed.]

15 Philip L. Mossman, "Money of the 14th Colony: Nova Scotia (1711–1783), *The Colonial Newsletter* 124 (December 2003): 2582.

16 Roger Marsters, *Shipwreck Treasures: Disaster and Discovery on Canada's East Coast* (Halifax, 2002): 48. On exhibit (reverse visible) in the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Accession No. M2001.39.5. Thanks to Lynn-Marie Richard, Assistant Curator, Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, for this information.

17 Rita Michael, "An Eighteenth Century Imitation Halfpenny," *Canadian Numismatic Journal* 27.6 (June 1982): 254–257.

While these reports show that Evasion halfpence occasionally reached Canada in the pockets of sailors, an exact prototype for Wood 33 has not been recorded.

Evidence for Circulation of Wood 33 in Canada

McLachlan listed Wood 33 as a Canadian token in his article, "Canadian Numismatics," in *The American Journal of Numismatics* DCXVI (April 1885, pp. 85-86), remarking that "This token has been claimed as having been struck for circulation in Vermont [see below], but it bears evidence of much later workmanship than the date claimed for the Vermont issue. I have little doubt but that this piece was struck and issued in Canada as an imitation of a George III copper."

Not long after writing this, McLachlan received further confirmation of Canadian origin: he was able to view about 5,000 of the original approximately 12,000 copper pieces in the Bank of Montreal (Quebec City Branch) Hoard of 1837, accumulated in Lower Canada. His portion contained an example of Wood 33 in addition to over 500 other Blacksmith imitations.¹⁸

Another hoard tying Wood 33 to the Blacksmith token period is the Fauver hoard (Kleeberg 647), presumed to have been deposited in 1837.¹⁹ It contained 56 Blacksmith coppers, of which 13 (23%) were Wood 33. Since the find spot is unknown and the hoard was purchased in the United States, it adds nothing to our knowledge of the area of circulation, but fixes the period to the mid-1830s.

An example of Wood 33 was accepted as currency by Montreal druggists Devins & Bolton between 1863 and 1880—decades after Blacksmith tokens were refused by other local merchants—and counterstamped by them.²⁰ Although this shows Canadian circulation, Devins & Bolton also counterstamped scores of U.S. large cents (and coppers of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont), in addition to hundreds of Canadian tokens. The counterstamping, therefore, is better evidence of a nineteenth-century date than of geographical origin.

Another example was found by metal detector in "the ruins of an old pioneer settlement" near Perth, Ontario in the 1970s and published in *Treasure Found*.²¹ A second Blacksmith token found at the same location was also illustrated. Other coins found include an 1813 British Guiana half-*stuiver* and a mutilated 1813 Wellington token, as well as a halved cross pistareen of Philip V. Although the treasure hunters also found a silver 1885 five-cent piece, the cut pistareen, the two 1813 pieces and the two Blacksmith tokens certainly would lead one to associate Wood 33 with Canada and the Blacksmith token period.

An example of Wood 33 was also recovered from the St. John River Valley settlements, New Brunswick.²² Except for a George Calvert token, not further described and of uncertain date (1880?), the dates of the items found ranged from 1721 to 1810. Fifteen U.S. coppers of the Confederation period, including one of Vermont, 1788 (RR-20), were found also, but apparently no Canadian tokens of the nineteenth century, if the list furnished to Philip Mossman was complete. Although this find establishes another Canadian provenance, it could be argued

18 R. W. McLachlan, "A Hoard of Canadian Coppers," *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* I, Second Series (April 1889–1890): 2–34, cited in John M. Kleeberg, *Numismatic Finds of the Americas* (New York, 2009): 644: 184–185.

19 Kleeberg, *ibid*: 185.

20 Gregory G. Brunk, *Merchant and Privately Countermarked Coins* (Rockford, 2003: 24). See ANS 1898.30.6.

21 Michael H. Bennett, "Ruins Give Up Valuable Finds," *Treasure Found* (Summer 1979): 56-63; the obverse of Wood 33 (unidentified) is illustrated on p. 58.

22 Mossman, "Money": 2582.

from the dates of the other pieces that Wood 33 antedates the Blacksmith token period. And Mossman seemed to think that Wood 33 was non-Canadian, calling it of “unknown provenance and date” and stating (without citation) that it has been “found in large numbers in Northern New England and Upper New York State.”

However, the 1889, 1890, and 1893 (and later editions to 1913) of *Scott's Standard Coin Catalogue, Copper and Nickel*, 1893 edition, list Wood 33 among tokens of Canada “Without date.”²³ (In the 1889 and 1890 editions, however, Wood 33 is also given to Pennsylvania [!] on page 14, no. 143, on the authority of Lyman H. Low, ultimately deriving from coin dealer S. K. Harzfeld, who imported large numbers of Evasions in 1877 and later, offering them in his sales as Pennsylvania halfpennies.²⁴ Low added it to his list of Evasions, as did Atkins in 1892.)

Thus, not only is Wood 33 found in Canada—Lower Canada, Upper Canada, and New Brunswick—and recognized as of Canadian origin by 19th century Canadian and American numismatists, but there are *two* different crude Blacksmith counterfeits of it, Wood 34 and 35 (Charleton BL-38 and BL-39). This is further evidence of its circulation in Canada during the Blacksmith token period. (There are no Blacksmith-style copies of any Colonial U.S. coins.)

Earliest Records of Wood 33

Wood 33 was first published by John H. Hickcox in 1858 as a Vermont issue,²⁵ although Yale College apparently had an example prior to 1854.²⁶ However, Hickcox associated it with the negotiations between the British and “the leading men in Vermont” to make Vermont a crown dependency, reading VIS as VTS and associating it with the George III/Vermont Auctori series of 1786–1788. Since the prototype for Wood 33 cannot have been issued before 1797, this connection is impossible, although Hickcox’s mention suggests that Wood 33 was found in Vermont in the 1850s.

Later writers on U.S. Colonial issues ignored it entirely: Dickeson (1859, 1865),²⁷ Prime,²⁸ and Crosby.²⁹ By 1860 collectors had essentially settled on the corpus of early American coins, based chiefly on Dickeson’s 1859 work:

23 Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., *Standard Coin Catalogue. Copper Coins*. 15th ed. (New York, 1893): 5; also 16th ed. (1890), 17th ed. (1893 as *Copper and Nickel*): 8, to 1913 ed. (title varies): 76.

24 Newman, “American Circulation”: 151–153.

25 John H. Hickcox, *An Historical Account of American Coinage*. Albany (Albany, 1858): 31–32.

26 Yale College, *Catalogue of the Cabinet of Coins Belonging to Yale College* (New Haven, 1863): iii, 21. The Yale College example is cataloged as a United States cent, listed between a Bar Cent and a Georgius Triumpho copper, but is not attributed to Vermont. It apparently resided in the collection “for many years previous to 1860,” probably prior to 1854, when a donation of 700 to 800 miscellaneous coins was received, which led to the organization of the whole collection.

27 Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M.D., *The American Numismatological Manual* (Philadelphia, 1859); *ibid.*, *The American Numismatic Manual*, 3rd ed. (Philadelphia, 1865). The third edition (modified title) is nearly identical to the first, but has a Supplement listing additional U.S. Colonial coins.

28 W. C. Prime, *Coins, Medals, and Seals, Ancient and Modern* (New York, 1861)

29 Sylvester S. Crosby, *The Early Coins of America* (Boston, 1875).

COLONIAL AND RARE AMERICAN COINS,

WITH PRICES ESTIMATED FROM LATE SALES.

(Prices vary according to condition of the pieces; but pieces must be in fair condition to bring the lowest price named.)

1. Somer Islands or Bermuda coin, no sale.
2. New England shilling and sixpence, \$20 to \$25 each.
3. Massachusetts Pine-tree, Oak-tree, and other varieties; shilling, sixpence, threepence, and twopence, \$4 and \$5 each.
4. Good Samaritan shilling (doubtful), no sale.
5. Lord Baltimore shilling, sixpence, and groat, \$75 the set.
6. Lord Baltimore penny, no sale.
7. James II. tin piece, \$2 to \$3.
8. Carolina elephant piece, no sales, probably worth \$30 or \$40.
9. New England elephant piece, no sales, worth \$30 to \$50.
10. Louisiana copper piece of 1721, 1722, and brass piece of 1767, \$2.50 to \$7.50 each.

11. Rosa Americana pieces—

1722. Penny without crown.....	\$4.	1723. Penny, crowned	\$7.25
1722. Half penny without crown. .	4.	1723. Half penny, crowned	4.75
1722. Half penny, <i>utile dulci</i>	4.75	1723. Farthing Americana, crowned.....	6.
1722. Farthing Americana, without crown	5.	1733. Penny.....	5.
1722. Farthing Ameri.....	6.25	Penny without date.....	7.50

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12. Granby or Higley copper, five varieties, 1737, \$13 to \$25.
13. Pitt or No Stamps token, 1766, \$3 to \$7.
14. Virginia half penny, 1773, two sizes, \$2 to \$4.
15. Continental pewter piece, two varieties, \$3 to \$6.
16. Janus-head copper of 1776 (doubtful), no sale.
17. Massachusetts copper piece of 1776, LIBERTY AND VIRTUE, no sale.
18. Massachusetts copper of 1776, AMERICAN LIBERTY, no sale.
19. Massachusetts copper of 1776; obverse, an eagle; reverse, a shield and arms; no sale.
20. U. S. A. copper, with thirteen bars, \$5 to \$9.
21. NON DEPENDENS STATUS copper, no sale.
22. Nova Constellatio coppers, many varieties, \$0.50 to \$1.
23. Immune Columbia pieces, silver and gold, no sale.
24. Immune Columbia copper; reverse, Nova Constellatio, \$35.
25. Georgius Triumpho, \$3.
26. Chalmers Annapolis shilling, \$8.
27. Chalmers sixpence and threepence, \$15 each.
28. Confederatio copper (two varieties known), no sale.
29. Vermonts Respublica copper, \$1.75.
30. Vermontis Respublica copper, \$2.50.
31. Vermontensium Respublica copper, \$1 to \$3.
32. Vermon Auctori coppers (many varieties in 1787 and 1788), \$0.50 to \$1.
33. Vermon Auctori baby-head (so called), \$2.
34. Georgius III. Rex, with reverse Inde. et Lib., \$0.50 to \$1.
35. Vermon Auctori; reverse, Britannia, 50 cents.
36. Connecticut coppers, an immense variety in 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, \$0.10 to \$2. (The Auctori Connect., the Et Lib. Inde., and other rare and odd varieties, bring prices varying from \$1 to \$2. The Et Lib. Inde. of 1786 is more rare than of 1787.)
37. AUCTORI PLEBIS copper, \$5.
38. New Jersey coppers, a large variety in 1786, 1787, 1788, \$0.25 to \$1. The one with horse's head to the left brings \$2.50; the E PLURIBUS, \$2 to \$3.
39. New York gold coin, NOVA EBORACA COLUMBIA EXCELSIOR, no sale.
40. New York eagle piece; reverse, arms of the State, \$25.
41. New York copper coins; obverse, Nova Eborac; reverse, Virt. et Lib.; two varieties, \$2 to \$4.
42. NEO EBORACENSIS, or New York Washington piece, \$25.
43. Immunis Columbia copper, \$10.
44. LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO, New York copper, two varieties, no sale.
45. George Clinton copper, no sale.
46. Fugio, or Mind your Business copper, several varieties, 10 to 50 cents.
47. Kentucky copper (so called), two varieties, lettered edge and plain edge, \$3.25.
48. Massachusetts cent, 1787 and 1788, \$0.25 to \$1.
49. Massachusetts half cents of 1787 and 1788, \$3.
50. Myddleton token, copper, of Kentucky, no sale.
51. Myddleton token in silver, \$35.
52. Danske Americansk, copper and silver, several sizes and varieties, 25 to 50 cents.
53. Franco Americana Colonia, copper, \$3; silver, \$5. This piece is struck to order in France, and a new supply is constantly sent to America.
54. North American token, 25 cents.

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WASHINGTON COINS, MEDALS, AND TOKENS, WITH PRICES.

(Many varieties are omitted because no sales have been made.)

	Size.	Price.
1. Washington and Ind. token, 1783; Unity States, etc.	18	\$1.25
2. Similar token; United States	18	1.25
3. Washington double-head token	18	1.25
4. Washington and Ind.; small military bust	18	1.25
5. Washington cent of 1791, large eagle, in ordinary condition, \$5, fine proof	19	9.
6. Washington cent, 1791, small eagle	19	26.
7. Washington cent, 1791, small eagle, different variety	19	no sale.
8. Washington half dollar, 1792	21	57.
9. Washington half dollar struck in copper (commonly called the large eagle cent of 1792), is worth from \$40 upward; a splendid proof brought	21	64.
10. Washington cent, 1792, small eagle	19	no sale.
11. Liberty and Security medal, large size, head to left	22	4.
12. Liberty and Security, small, head to right	18	5.50
13. Washington token, North Wales	18	6.
14. Liverpool half pennies, several varieties of ships	19	4.35
15. He is in Glory, the World in Tears copper	19	6.50
16. The same in white metal		3.
17. Washington token; reverse, a grate	18	2.50
18. Medalet, with Courage and Fidelity, etc.		7.
19. Washington medal; Reunit par un rare, etc.	24	7.50
20. Washington before Boston medal		5.
21. Washington President; reverse, Genl. of the Am. Armies, 1775, resigned, etc.	c.	12.
22. Geo. Washington, born Virginia, Feb. 11, 1732; reverse like the last	c.	7.
23. George Washington; obverse, 14 Dec., 1799, head with curious wig; reverse, Late President, etc.	c.	8.50
24. George Washington, by Davis; reverse, arms of New York	w. m.	2.
25. George Washington; Success to the United States	b.	5.
26. The same token in several sizes and varieties, each	b.	5.
27. Washington medal (Eccleston)		9.
28. Washington medal (Sansom)	bronze	5.50
29. Washington medal (Sansom)	w. m.	2.
30. Centennial medal, struck and distributed in civic procession, February 22, 1832	c.	2.
31. The same	w. m.	1.
32. Washington Benevolent Society; bust of Washington on a pedestal, 1808	silver	27½
33. George Washington; head to left, w. ft. WRIGHT & BALE; reverse, Born Feb. 22d, 1732, etc.	bronze	29
34. The same in silver		10.
35. The same in white metal		3.
36. The same, plain reverse, also wreath reverse	silver & w. m.	no sales.
37. Washington Temperance Society; reverse, the pledge	b. & c.	1.50

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As can be seen, Prime's listing (above) includes the three Vermont legend varieties, the Georgius III Rex obverse, and Britannia reverse, plus the Evasion tokens Georgius Triumpho, Auctori Plebis, and Washington North Wales—but no Wood 33. Collectors in the 1850s knew that it was not an American piece.

Evidence for Circulation of Wood 33 Outside Canada

Against this are reports of finds of Wood 33 in non-collector accumulations in the United States.³⁰ But these probably include coins brought back from abroad, or other distant travels, and should not be considered strong evidence for local circulation.

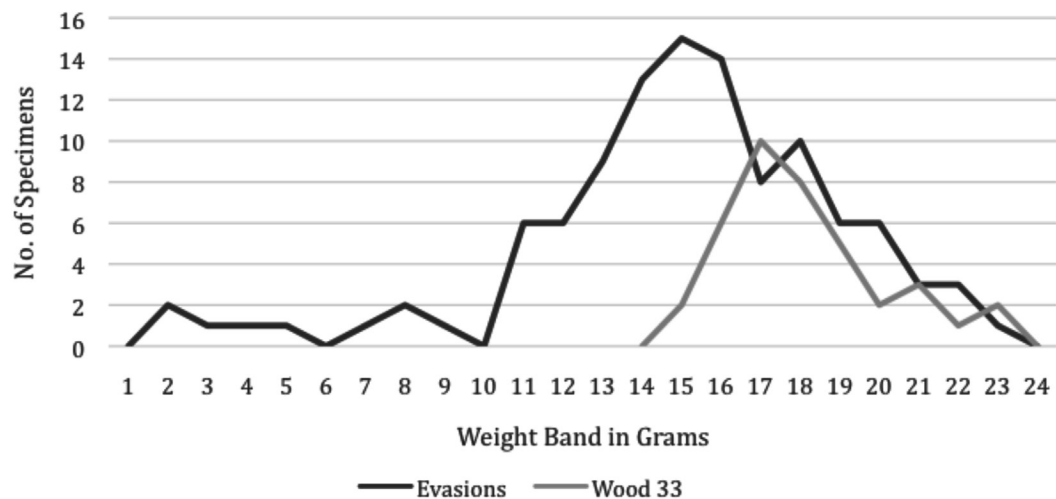
³⁰ Mossman, "Money": 2583; Will Nipper, *In Yankee Doodle's Pocket: The Myth, Magic and Politics of Money in Early America* (Conway, AR, 2008): 388; Hoover, "Wood 33": 3279.

Even if VIS is read as VTS, it does not follow that Wood 33 should be attributed to Vermont: the expanded inscription would then read "Glorious III Vermonts (Vermontis, Vermontensium)," polyglot nonsense! (The inscription would need to be read as "Georivus [*sic*] III Vermontis," i.e., "George III [king] of Vermont," to indicate support for making Vermont a crown dependency, **and** be issued in the 1780s, but this lightweight, illegible copper would have made a poor propaganda piece for that.)

Metrology of Wood 33

Wood 33 is significantly lighter than typical Evasion coppers (also Vermont coppers), but is near the midpoint for other Blacksmith tokens. Comparing the weights of the ANS Evasion coppers versus Wood 33, over 24 weight bands from 7.79 g (120.2 grains) down to 5.30 g (81.7 grains), we see that the mode for Wood 33 is considerably lighter, at about 6.00 g (92.5 grains) to 6.09 g (93.9 grains) compared to 6.20 g (95.6 grains) to 6.29 g (97.0 grains) for Evasions.³¹

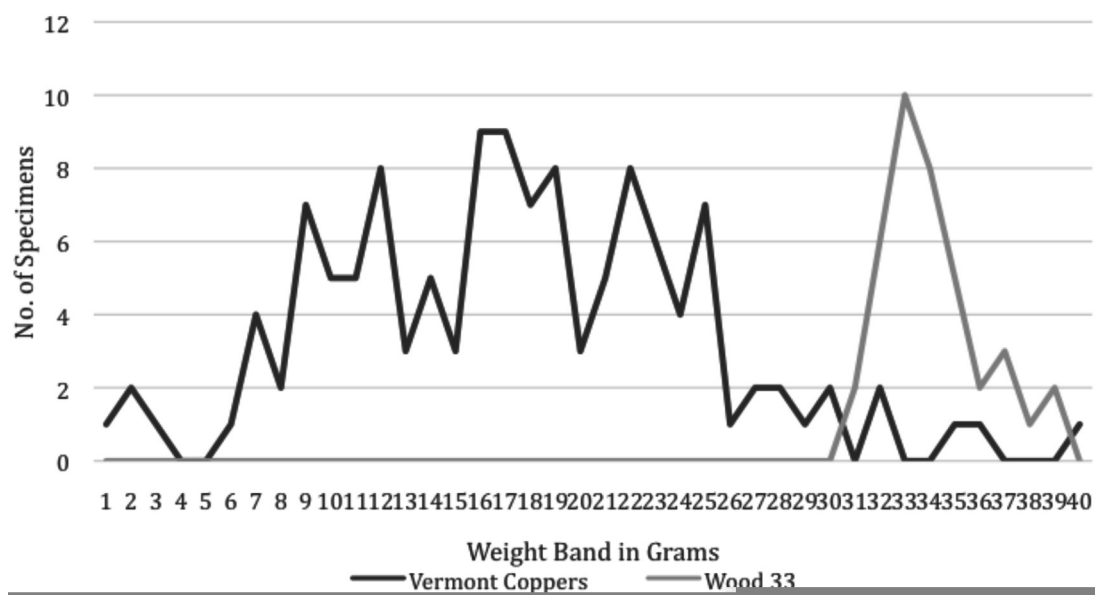
Weight Frequencies: Evasions vs. Wood 33



³¹ Based on Hoover, "Wood 33": 3286, 3285 plus the author's example of Wood 33.

Compared to Vermont coppers,³² the difference is even starker:

Weight Frequencies: Vermont Coppers vs. Wood 33



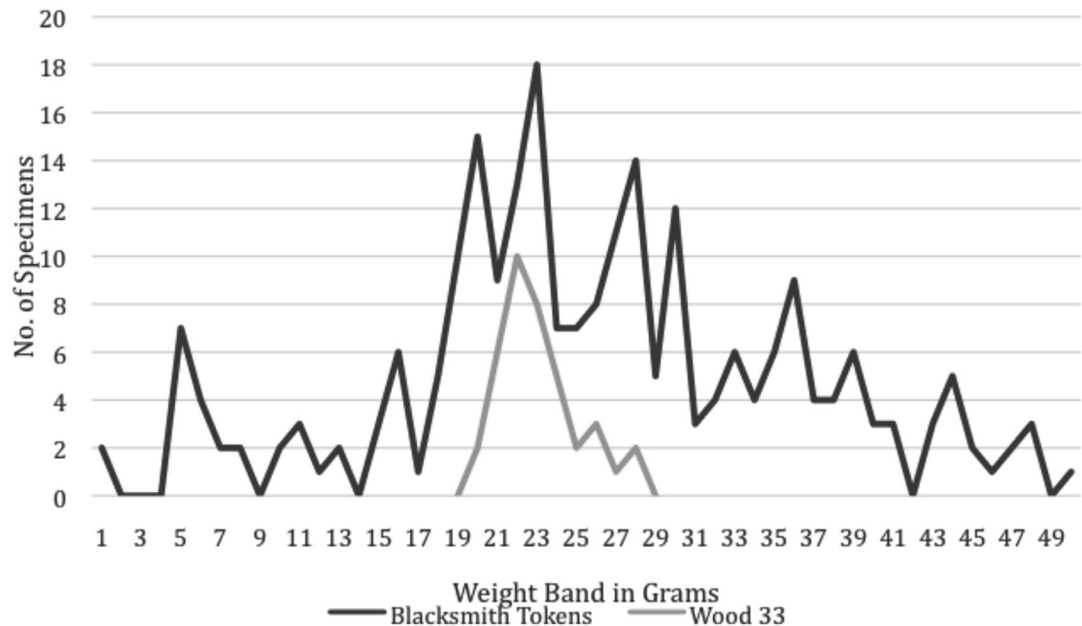
Here the difference is somewhat exaggerated by including the products of all the mints for Vermont coppers, of all dates, but Wood 33 is a clear outlier in any case.

However, compared to the weight frequency for Blacksmith tokens,³³ Wood 33 matches the weight distribution perfectly.

³² Based on the ANS collection catalogued in *The Colonial Newsletter* 143–146 (pp. 3599, 3665, 3722, and 3773), the John J. Ford Collection, Part I; and Heritage Auction Archives records for non-Ford Vermont coppers, where weight was supplied.

³³ Oliver D. Hoover, “Blacksmith Copper Metrology,” *The Colonial Newsletter* 155: 4199–4213, excluding Wood 29 (not technically a Blacksmith token) and Wood 33 (to avoid duplication and bias).

Weight Freq.: Blacksmith Tokens vs. Wood 33



Conclusions

Finally, recording where an example is purchased in the twenty-first century is a poor substitute for determining where the piece was made. Mr. Biancarosa says that none of his examples of Wood 33 came from the United Kingdom, but Batty owned one in Manchester in 1878.³⁴ My single example came from a dealer in the United States—but so did all my other "Blacksmith" tokens! Evidence from nineteenth-century sources, hoards, and counterstamps is the only reliable historical indicator. These nineteenth-century records are a far more reliable guide to the attribution of Wood 33 than a list of places where they were purchased in the twenty-first century.

There is no need to look for a home for Wood 33: it is a Canadian Blacksmith token of the 1830s.

³⁴ D. T. Batty, *Batty's Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles, and Colonies* (Manchester, 1878): 428, No. 4192. Wood 33 is listed in the section devoted to "Provincial Coins. Halfpenny Size. Issuer or Society Not Known," which includes, among many British tokens, Emissions, etc., the Canadian Ships Colonies & Commerce series, listed as nos. 4700-4724. No United States tokens were noted in this section, other than the so-called "Kentucky token" of Lancaster.

FUGIO COPPERS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Plate VII (Forgeries and Replicas) by

Oliver D. Hoover; Burlington, Ontario¹

Introduction

On April 21, 1787, the Continental Congress established a contract for producing a national copper coin in an attempt to combat the flood of lightweight counterfeit coppers that were damaging the economy. In the same year, on July 6, it was resolved that the new coin should weigh 157.5 grains and feature designs created by Benjamin Franklin for the Continental Currency dollar and fractional paper money in 1776. The obverse depicts a sundial with the mottoes, FUGIO ("I [viz. Time] Fly") and MIND YOUR BUSINESS, while thirteen linked rings, symbolizing the thirteen United States and the legend UNITED STATES, WE ARE ONE appear on the reverse.

Thanks to a large bribe to the head of the U.S. Treasury Board, the contract was awarded to James Jarvis, who was also involved with the production of Connecticut coppers. Jarvis had the dies cut by the Connecticut die maker, Abel Buell, but then found that he could only obtain locally thirty of the three hundred tons of copper he was required to convert into coin. He attempted to find the needed copper in England, while leaving his father-in-law, Samuel Broome, in charge of the minting operation. Broome used about four tons of the metal to produce some 400,000 FUGIO coppers, but used the remainder to produce lighter and more profitable Connecticut coppers. When the Congress discovered what had happened, it voided the contract on September 16, 1788, and subsequently resolved to seek restitution. Jarvis wisely decided to remain in Europe. His father-in-law soon joined him there after selling the mint equipment to the New York coiner and counterfeiter, Thomas Machin. Abel Buell also seems to have fled the United States after passing his tools on to his son, Benjamin.

The great popularity of FUGIO coppers with collectors has led to their frequent recreation in replica form or as outright forgeries intended to deceive the unwary. Perhaps the most famous incident of deception in the history of the series is that of the so-called "New Haven restrikes." In 1858, the prominent collector and businessman Horatio N. Rust acquired six FUGIO dies in Connecticut—one in Bridgeport and five in New Haven. These were characterized as Buell's original dies, but they were actually imitation dies produced by the Scovill Manufacturing Company in Waterbury, CT, in the 1850s. Whether Rust knew the true origins of the dies or not remains an open question, but he proceeded to use them to strike 300–400 imitations in copper and several others in silver and gold.

The coins illustrated here include an electroplate copy of a "New Haven restrike" (No. 66) omitted from the previous plate, as well as electroplate copies of the AMERICAN CONGRESS pattern Newman 1-CC. (Nos. 59-60). Coin nos. 66 and 60 both came as part of larger collections of counterfeit coins assembled and donated respectively by Mr. and Mrs. Byron White in 1989 and by the Philadelphia coin dealer, Catherine E. Bullowa, in 1959. No. 59 was bequeathed to the Society along with a large collection of other coins from the estate of Isaac J. Greenwood in 1911. Greenwood had been one of the original coporators of the ANS.

¹ The commentary and catalog have benefited from discussion with Philip Mossman and Jeff Rock.

Two nineteenth-century forgeries based on the AMERICAN CONGRESS pattern (Newman 101-AA and 102-GG) are represented by nos. 61 (Newman 101-AA) and 62–65 (Newman 102-GG). Unfortunately there is no recorded provenance information for any of these electrotypes, but examples of Newman 102-GG were reported in the January 1902 issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*.

Catalog

Newman 1-CC

Obv. *FUGIO. / 1787*. Sun shining on sundial. In exergue, MIND_YOUR_BUSINESS.

Rev. UNITED * STATES * on raised ring. Within, WE ARE ONE. Thirteen linked rings inscribed with the names of the original United States.

59. 28mm, 143.5 grains. Joined copper electrotypes. ANS 1911.105.678.

60. 28mm, 150.1 grains. Joined copper electrotypes. ANS 1989.99.230.

Newman 101-AA

Obv. No legends. Sun shining on sundial.

Rev. AMERICAN CONGRESS on raised ring. Thirteen linked rings inscribed with the names of the original United States.

61. 28mm, 156.4 grains. Joined copper electrotypes. ANS 0000.999.28536.

Newman 102-GG

Obv. No legends. Sun shining on sundial.

Rev. AMERICAN CONGRESS on raised ring. Thirteen linked rings inscribed with the names of the original United States.

62. 28mm, 48.9 grains. Copper electrotypes obverse. ANS 0000.999.55459.

63. 28mm, 44.9 grains. Copper electrotypes obverse. ANS 0000.999.55460.

64. 28mm, 50.6 grains. Copper electrotypes reverse. ANS 0000.999.55458.

65. 28mm, 29.0 grains. Copper electrotypes reverse. ANS 0000.999.55461.

Newman 104-FF ("New Haven Restrike")

Obv. *FUGIO.* / *1787*. Sun shining on sundial. In exergue, MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

Rev. UNITED * STATES * on raised ring. Within, WE ARE ONE. Thirteen linked rings.

66. 28mm, 166.8 grains. Joined copper electrotypes. ANS 1959.101.74.

**FUGIO COPPERS IN THE COLLECTION OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**

**Plate VII
(Forgeries and Replicas)**



59



60



61



62



63



64



65



66



NEW JERSEY COPPERS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Plate XII: 1787 (Maris 45-e to 48-g)

by

Oliver D. Hoover; Burlington, Ontario¹

Introduction

The partnership of Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby, and Albion Cox received a two-year contract to produce three million copper coins for the state of New Jersey on June 1, 1786. Their coins carried the obverse type of a horse head and plow derived from the state seal and an American shield on the reverse. The legends give the Latin name of the state (NOVA CAESAREA) and present the national motto of the United States (E PLURIBUS UNUM) for the first time on any coin. By the Fall of 1786 the partners had fallen into disagreement and divided the coinage quota between a mint operated by Goadsby and Cox at Rahway, near Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), NJ, and another operated by Mould near Morristown, NJ. Further problems developed in 1788. Mould ceased his involvement with the coinage at this time and Cox faced litigation by his creditors and by Goadsby, which resulted in the seizure of the mint equipment. By the middle of the year, the remainder of the coining contract and the Rahway mint equipment had been obtained by Matthias Ogden, the primary mover behind the New Jersey coinage legislation. Despite having access only to dies dated 1786 and 1787, Ogden continued to strike New Jersey coppers at his barn in Elizabethtown until as late as 1790.

The American Numismatic Society's holdings of New Jersey coppers are extensive, thanks to the New Jersey Historical Society's donation of duplicates from the Frederick Canfield collection (24 pieces) in 1931 and the purchase of a large part of the Harry Prescott Clark Beach collection (829 pieces) from Henry Grünthal in 1945. Grünthal, who had studied numismatics in Germany, later went on to become Assistant to the Chief Curator and Curator of European and Modern Coins at the ANS from 1953 to 1973. Most of the die varieties identified by Edward Maris in *A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey* (Philadelphia, 1881) may be found in the ANS collection. For a complete listing of varieties discovered since 1881, see now, Roger Siboni, John Howes, and Buell Ish, *New Jersey State Coppers* (New York, 2013).

On this twelfth plate in a series to fully publish the New Jersey coppers belonging to the American Numismatic Society, two coins (Nos. 117–118) come from the Canfield collection and three (Nos. 111–112 and 116) are Beach coins purchased from Grünthal in 1945. Two others were bought from Grünthal in 1974 and another was donated by the Colonial Newsletter Foundation in 2005 (No. 114). The remaining two coins (Nos. 115 and 120) lack all provenance information.

Coin no. 114 is especially notable for the ONE CENT counterstamp on the reverse that appears to validate it for circulation with the face value of a Federal U.S. cent. Presumably it was applied after 1793, when the first U.S. large cents entered production. Coin no. 111 is also worthy of special comment for the large letter D written (with a fountain pen?) on the shield.

¹ The commentary and catalog have benefited from discussion with Louis Jordan, Philip Mossman, and Ray Williams.

Catalog

Obv. NOVA CÆSAREA, around. Head of horse right, above plow right; in exergue, 1787.

Rev. *E*PLURIBUS*UNUM*, around. American shield emblazoned with a field of argent, six pales gules, and a chief azure.

Maris 45-e

111. 27mm, 148.9 grains. D inked on reverse. ANS 1945.42.714.

Maris 46-e

112. 27mm, 151.5 grains. Clashed obverse die. ANS 1945.42.715.

113. 27mm, 147.2 grains. Clashed obverse die. ANS 1974.177.13.

114. 27mm, 138.8 grains. Clashed obverse die. ONE CENT counterstamp on reverse. ANS 2005.37.99.

115. 27mm, 151.7 grains. ANS 0000.999.28484.

Maris 47-e

116. 27mm, 134.8 grains. ANS 1945.42.716.

Maris 48-f

117. 27mm, 154.9 grains. ANS 1931.58.520.

Maris 48-g

118. 27mm, 158.6 grains. ANS 1931.58.521.

119. 27mm, 153.4 grains. ANS 1974.177.14.

120. 27mm, 159.5 grains. ANS 0000.999.28485.

NEW JERSEY COPPERS IN THE COLLECTION OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Plate XII: 1787
(Maris 45-e to 48-g)



111



112



113



114



115



116



117



118



119



120

CONNECTICUT COPPERS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

**Plate XII: 1786
(Miller 3-D.1 to 4-G.1)**

by

Oliver D. Hoover; Burlington, Ontario¹

Introduction

The Confederation period copper coinage of the state of Connecticut was legally struck in New Haven by the Company for Coining Coppers from November 12, 1785, to June 1, 1787. From June 1, 1787, to the Fall of 1788, Connecticut coppers continued to be struck by James Jarvis and Company. The types essentially consisted of modified versions of the royal bust obverse and Britannia reverse familiar from contemporary English halfpence. The Latin regal legends were replaced by new ones that identified the coppers as being issued by the authority of Connecticut (AUCTORI CONNEC) and advertised American independence and liberty (INDE ET LIB). This coinage was popular, spawning imitative issues struck for Vermont and numerous illegal counterfeits. The problem of counterfeiting combined with apparent mint irregularities led to a state inquest in January of 1789. On June 20, 1789, the right to produce state coppers for Connecticut was officially terminated by the federal government.

The collection of Connecticut coppers maintained by the American Numismatic Society may be one of the most complete in existence and contains the vast majority of the die varieties recorded in Henry C. Miller's *The State Coinage of Connecticut* (New York, 1920). The Society's Connecticut holdings are so extensive due to two major gifts in the early twentieth and twenty-first centuries. In 1931, the Frederick Canfield collection of Connecticut coppers (285 pieces) was loaned and subsequently donated to the ANS by the New Jersey Historical Society. In 2005, the American Numismatic Society acquired the Connecticut collection of Edward R. Barnsley (1131 pieces) thanks to the generosity of James C. Spilman and the Colonial Newsletter Foundation.

This twelfth plate in a series to fully publish the Connecticut coppers in the ANS cabinet includes three pieces from the Canfield collection (Nos. 111 and 114–115) and six from the Barnsley/CNLF gift (Nos. 112 and 116–120). One coin (No. 113) lacks its provenance information.

Coin 115 is worthy of some special note as it is one of three known specimens and of the three it is the only one to exhibit the early reverse die state without the large cud found on the other examples.

The Canfield coins all have white painted die varieties (PDV) on the obverse giving the respective Miller numbers. Coin no. 113 has a similar PDV, but it seems to have been applied with a different paint and a thicker brush. The letter M indicating the Miller number usually present on Canfield PDV coins is also missing from the right field, suggesting that the die variety may have been painted onto this specimen by someone other than Frederick Canfield.

The Canfield PDVs are notable because they indicate very rare reverse die varieties. Coin no. 115, representing Miller 3-D.4, has the word UNIQUE painted above the head to underline its

¹ The commentary and catalog have benefited from discussion with Randy Clark, Louis Jordan, and Philip Mossman.

rarity. Coin no. 114 is identified by the PDV as 3-D.5, a variety unknown to Henry Miller in 1920. On the reverse a painted arrow points to the space between the letter I of the legend and the knee of the female figure and an uncertain word (PECU...?) is written across her upper legs. Although Canfield seems to have considered this piece to be an authentic reverse die variety, more recent study has show that it is actually an early cast counterfeit of a Miller 3-D.1 copper.

Catalog

Obv. Legend as indicated. Laureate and cuirassed bust right, imitating regal halfpence of George III.

Rev. Legend as indicated. Liberty/Columbia/Connecticut seated left on globe, holding olive branch and pole topped by liberty cap; grounded shield beside. In exergue, 1786.

Miller 3-D.1

- 111. 29 mm, 175.6 grains. AUCTORI: CONNEC: / INDE. ET LIB. Painted Miller die variety on obverse (3 D¹ in left field and M on right). ANS 1931.58.439.
- 112. 29mm, 134.7 grains. AUCTORI: CONNEC: / INDE. ET LIB. ANS 2005.37.423.
- 113. 28mm, 119.1 grains. AUCTORI: CONNEC: / INDE. ET LIB. Painted Miller die variety on obverse (3 D¹ in left field and M on right). ANS 0000.999.19828.
- 114. 28mm, 107.1 grains. AUCTORI: CONNEC: / INDE. ET LIB. Cast counterfeit. Painted Miller die variety on obverse (3 D⁵ in left field and M on right). Painted arrow and PECU(?) on reverse. ANS 1931.58.441.

Miller 3-D.4

- 115. 28mm, 124.2 grains. AUCTORI: CONNEC: / INDE. ET LIB. Painted Miller die variety on obverse (3 D⁴ in left field and M on right, UNIQUE above). ANS 1931.58.440.

Obv. Legend as indicated. Laureate and cuirassed bust left, imitating regal halfpence of George II.

Rev. Legend as indicated. Liberty/Columbia/Connecticut seated left on globe, holding olive branch and pole topped by liberty cap; grounded shield beside. In exergue, 1786.

Miller 4.1-G.1

- 116. 28mm, 118.8 grains. AUCTORI CONNEC / INDE: -:- ET LIB:. ANS 2005.37.35.
- 117. 28mm, 144.1 grains. AUCTORI CONNEC / INDE: -:- ET LIB:. ANS 2005.37.36.
- 118. 28mm, 119.7 grains. AUCTORI CONNEC / INDE: -:- ET LIB:. ANS 2005.37.424.
- 119. 28mm, 140.1 grains. AUCTORI CONNEC / INDE: -:- ET LIB:. ANS 2005.37.425.
- 120. 28mm, 118.9 grains. AUCTORI CONNEC / INDE: -:- ET LIB:. ANS 2005.37.426.

CONNECTICUT COPPERS IN THE COLLECTION OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Plate XII: 1786
(Miller 3-D.1 to 4.1-G)



111



112



113



114



115



116



117



118



119



120

MASSACHUSETTS BAY SILVER IN THE COLLECTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Plate V: Oak Tree Shillings (Noe 11 to 14 / Salmon 9-Fi to 11a-Gi)

by
Oliver D. Hoover; Burlington, Ontario¹

Introduction

On May 26–27, 1652, the Massachusetts General Court issued Acts for the establishment of a silver mint in Boston as a measure of protection against the increasing problem of light weight Spanish-American cobs circulating in Massachusetts Bay. The Boston silversmiths, John Hull and Robert Sanderson were appointed to operate the mint. They were required to produce coins of sterling (.925) fineness in English denominations, but at a reduced weight standard of 72 grains to the shilling. The official weight of the contemporary English shilling was 92.9 grains.

Between 1652 and 1682, Hull and Sanderson struck four series of silver coins for Massachusetts Bay. The earliest of these, produced in June–October 1652, consisted of crude, blank planchets marked with two stamps: NE for New England on the obverse and a value mark in Roman numerals on the reverse. Legislation was passed, on October 19, 1652, to abandon this simple design in favor of a more coin-like design produced by full-size dies. The obverse of the new coinage featured a willow tree, while the English legend, MASATHVSETS IN / NEW ENGLAND AN DOM was placed in the border, broken between the obverse and reverse. The 1652 date of the original mint legislation and the value indicator also appeared in the center of the reverse. The willow tree coinage continued in production until c. 1660 or 1662, when the willow on the obverse was replaced by an oak tree. The change in tree was also accompanied by a change in production technology. While the willow tree coinage had been struck by hand, the new oak tree series was struck in a rocker arm press. In c. 1667, the tree was again changed, this time from an oak to a pine. The pine tree coinage—the most enduring of the Massachusetts silver series—was struck until 1682, when the mint contract expired. Hull died the following year. Although sporadic attempts were made to revive the mint until 1690, these were quashed by the restored Stuart kings, Charles II (1659–1685) and James II (1685–1688), and finally put to rest by the increased value of silver and restored confidence in Spanish-American coins at the end of the 1680s.

The cabinet of the American Numismatic Society is home to some 151 authentic pieces of Massachusetts Bay silver of all four series, as well as a large selection (70 pieces) of electrotypes and fakes. The core of the collection is almost certainly the 51 pieces donated by the prominent New York collector, William B. Osgood Field, in 1946. The ANS collection includes most of the varieties identified by Sydney P. Noe in his three major studies: *The New England and Willow Tree Coinage* (1943), *The Oak Tree Coinage of Massachusetts* (1947), and *The Pine Tree Coinage of Massachusetts* (1952), as well as in Christopher Salmon's recent review and reassessment of the coinage, *The Silver Coins of Massachusetts* (2011).

¹ The commentary and catalog have benefited from discussion with Louis Jordan, Philip Mossman, and Christopher Salmon.

This fifth plate in a series to fully publish the Massachusetts Bay silver coins belonging to the American Numismatic Society features the remaining eight Oak Tree shillings. Of these, two pieces (Nos. 38 and 43) belong to the Osgood Field gift and two others (Nos. 40 and 42) were bought from Charles Würtzbach in 1942. Coin no. 40 was sold to the Society for \$20 while no. 42 came in a group of nine other Massachusetts shillings for \$500. Two other coins illustrated here also entered the ANS cabinet through purchase: No. 44 was bought from the famous New Netherland Coin Company in 1951 and no. 39 from the Sotheby Parke Bernet auction house in 1968.

Coin no. 45, which was donated by Joseph R. Lasser in 1990, is especially notable. Not only was it cut down to the value of a sixpence, but it is one of the Massachusetts silver coins recovered from the wreck of the HMS *Feversham*. This 32-gun fifth-rate warship was carrying pay for the disastrous Walker Expedition against Quebec when it was shipwrecked near Louisbourg on October 7, 1711.

Catalog

Obv. Oak tree. MASATHVSETS·IN· around.

Rev. 1652 XII in center. NEWENGLAND·AN·DOM· around.

Noe 11/Salmon 9-Fi

39.38. 28mm, 70.8 grains. ANS 1946.89.88.

40.39. 27mm, 70.6 grains. ANS 1968.174.3.

Noe 12/Salmon 9a-Fii

38.40. 29mm, 70.6 grains. ANS 1942.53.1.

41.41. 28mm, 71.1 grains. ANS 1970.19.2.

Noe 13/Salmon 10-G

42. 28mm, 69.6 grains. ANS 1942.54.10.

Noe 13/Salmon 11-G

43. 28mm, 72.3 grains. ANS 1946.89.89.

44. 28mm, 71.9 grains. ANS 1951.155.7.

Noe 14/Salmon 11a-Gi

45. 27mm, 43.2 grains. Cut down as a sixpence. ANS 1990.49.6.

**MASSACHUSETTS BAY SILVER IN THE COLLECTION OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**

**Plate V: Oak Tree Shillings
(Noe 11 to 14 / Salmon 9-Fi to 11a-Gi)**



38



39



40



41



42



43



44



45

